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tion wish to have rejected articles returned, they wast in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Sheep Trusts and Goat Trusts.

Every well-authenticated utterance of Mr LITTLEFIELD that helps to throw light pon his ideas and intentions regarding trust-repression possesses immense interest to the entire business community.

It is, therefore, an event of public importance to discover in the actual writings of Mr. LITTLEFIELD, attested by his signature below and his photograph at the head of the article, a sentiment so distinct and significant, and so recently expressed, as this from his article in Leslie's Weekly of the 20th of last March:

If the trusts are able to supply the secessities of life at a lower cost than it has heretofore been possible to procure them, they will go far toward disarming opposition, but if, on the other hand, by suffing competition and over capitalisation. they impose grievous and unjustifiable burdens upon the consumer, vigorous agitation for legislation on the subject must be expected as a natural

We are not surprised that the Washington correspondent of one of our contemporaries should seize upon this paragraph and telegraph it back to New York as " the very kernel and essence of the trust problem, from the Administration viewpoint." " The above statement," continues the correspondent.

was made by Mr. LITTLEFIELD several months before he was taken into the confidence of the Roosevelt Administration on the trust question. It is said on good authority, however, that it represents his opinion on the subject now, as then."

Let us not intrude at all into the delicate matter of Mr LITTLEFIELD's relations with the Administration. He persistently and consistently declines to disclose the plans of the President and the Attorney-General. While Mr. Lit-TLEFTELD maintains this attitude of discreet reserve, his reticence ought to be respected. We are not concerned with the "kernel and essence of the trust problem from the Administration viewpoint." It is the Littlefield viewpoint that the public want to get at, just at present

We are making some progress in that direction. In the first place, we know now that Mr LITTLEFIELD has discarded, at least for immediate use, his former plan of a Constitutional amendment conferring upon Congress jurisdiction over all the business interests within the States of the Union. In the second place, we now learn that Mr. LITTLEFIELD divides trusts into two classes, according to the prices they ask for their products: the benign, or low-priced trust, and the victous, or highpriced trust. He notifies the former, practically, that if they continue to mark down their products they will have nothing to fear from him. At the same time he warns the higher-priced vendors that unless they succeed in cheapening the articles in which they deal they must expect to become the subjects of his unfavorable attention

as a lawmaker. There is the germ of a principle here which may be applied later by Mr. LIT-TLEFIELD, in his capacity of legislator, to all departments of commercial enterprise. Trusts, corporations, producers, merchants in every line of trade, are to be judged as doing a lawful or an illegal business, not by the form of their organization or the extent of their operations, or the conditions under which their business is done, but solely by the figures on the tag on the goods they offer for sale. Laissez faire is repealed in the economic system. The Federal Government becomes the sole judge of what is cheap and what is dear. and the regulator of prices in the market; and it assumes the function of repressing or suppressing those dealers who fail to mark down their prices to the Federal Government's standard of

cheapness This much is intelligible. What we do not yet understand is why Mr. LIT-TLEFTELD, in his masterly speeches in Congress attacking the trusts, should have selected as a frightful example the Standard Oil Company, and as an even more particularly detestable specimen, the American Sugar Refining Company; for both of these concerns have conspicuously and notoriously fulfilled his definition of the good and beneficial trust by supplying their respective commodities at a lower cost than it has heretofore been possible to procure them.

The Reduction of Interest on French

Government Bonds. M. ROUVIER, having emerged from the cloud in which his connection with the Panama Canal enveloped him, has signalized his accession to the post of Minister of Finance by effecting the reduction of half of 1 per cent. in the interest payable on a considerable section of the French public debt. The achievement is likely to have far-reaching political consequences, for the sum annually saved will enable the Government to renounce or to postpone the project of an income tax, which would be certain to offend the thrifty part of the French people, and would be likely to bring about a conflict between the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

The bill introduced by M. ROUVIER in the Chamber of Deputies on July 9, and adopted the same day by the enormous majority of 475 to 4, had for its purpose the conversion of the perpetual 315 per ent. bonds issued in 1894. These bonds are to pay hereafter only 3 per cent., and

are to be incorporated with the rest of the public debt, so that henceforth there will be only one class of French Rentes. The holders of the 312 per cent. obligations may either accept the par value of the bonds in cash, if they apply for it within a definite time, or they will continue to receive the present rate of interest up to Jan. 1, 1903, after which it will be reduced to 3 per cent. The Government covenants that no further reduction of interest shall be made for eight years. By this transaction the Finance Minister will save \$6,100,000 for the budget of 1903, and \$6,800,000 annually thereafter. The measure probably foreshadows an attempt eight years hence to cut down the interest on the whole of the public debt to 21, per cent.

In setting forth the reasons for the proposed operation, M. ROUVIER pointed out in the first place that the 31, rate was no longer in keeping with the ruling price of money in the markets of the world, so far at least as concerned the securities offering such guarantees as are presented by the French Rentes. The securities which he had particularly in mind were, of course, the British consols and the United States Government bonds. In view of the materially lower interest payable by the obligations just mentioned, M. ROUVIER pronounced it unreasonable to impose so high a rate as 31, per cent. on the taxpayers of France. On the other hand, as the expenses of the French Government were continually increasing, so that, even in peace times it was difficult to balance the budget, it had become an imperative duty to neglect no means of retrenchment and economy. All this was so obviously true that the Chamber, as we have said, adopted the proposal by an almost unanimous vote. It must have been equally manifest that, if France is ever to support the fiscal burdens of another great war, the process of conversion cannot stop short with the retrenchment of \$6,800,000 a year, but must be ultimately applied to the whole public debt. If the rate of interest on all French Rentes should be cut down in 1911 to 212 per cent, and eventually to 2 per cent, a large additional income

comparative equanimity. This conversion of a section of the French public debt is but the latest of many indications forthcoming in the last twenty years that the rate of interest payable by what are called gilt-edged ecurities is steadily declining, and, in the case of consols and our own Governnent bonds, may not improbably fall to 1 per cent, before the close of the present century The maximum of security will then be a luxury which only great capitalists can afford. People of moderate means, who, in order to live comfortably, will need to obtain or 5 per cent on their money, will be relegated to investments in the bonds of railway or industrial corporations. The rate of interest on these securities will also, in turn, tend to fall, and the time may come when the possessor of a million dollars safely invested will, if he wants to spend more than ten thousand a year, have to work for his living.

might be placed at the disposal of the

A Triumph of Christian Courtesy.

The suavity, the graciousness, the imdinal Rampolla, in his letter replying to the despatch in which Secretary ROOT explained finally the position of this Government regarding the Philippines, furnish a model for all his fellow religionists who would enter into that very delicate discussion.

Civility is one of the most effective weapons which can be wielded in conroversy, more especially when questions diplomatic in character are concerned, and most of all when they are questions touching on religion. Unfortunately, however, when the controversy is religjous, is over the sweet and beautiful doctrine and philosophy of the Gospel. or message of good will, this wise rule of restraint is most frequently disregarded. For an illustration go to the literature of the long controversy waged between the two great divisions of Christendom.

Cardinal RAMPOLLA, as must have been observed by every careful reader of his note, yielded nothing of any essential importance to the case of the Vatican, but stood resolutely by his position, gentle, gracious, and conciliatory as his words were. The Vatican is never impatient to make definitions of its exact policy and purpose, and it is never in a rude hurry. Time is not likely to be soon exhausted. A soft answer turneth away wrath, it knows both from the authority of the Wise Man and from an age-long experience of its own. It does not need to have recourse to the shillelah to enforce its arguments in this age of reason. The Irish race is distinguished for its

wit and the happy dexterity with which it can disarm an opponent by a clever retort, but it is also a fiery race, adept in swinging controversial shillelahs when the fight of words begins to stir its quickly boiling blood. Our correspondence touching the Philippine question has come from Irishmen chiefly. They believe in their religion, and in their passionate devotion to it they are eager to go for its enemies, whether they are real or imaginary. They see them in every bush. Even if our Irish friends who write to us on this question start out with courteous language toward those with whom they differ-almost invariably of their own race and religion-they are pretty sure to be swinging the shillelah before they get through. We have no reproaches to cast on them: we have enough of human nature to rather like a shindy. But in this case, as a matter of policy, our friends are wrong in their belligerency. The question they are discussing has dynamite in it and it cannot be handled with shillelahs without the possibility of grave danger for both the Church of their devotion and

the State to which they are so loval. About two weeks ago, we printed a letter on the question of the Philippine friars from a Roman Catholic priestwith an Irish name, by the way-which revealed throughout not only much ability, but also a gracious and a gentle

spirit and a high degree of literary cultivation. Except for its somewhat severe criticism of professionally Reman Catholic papers, there was nothing in it, either in form of expression or in essence of argument, which was justly provocative of an angry response. It seemed to us to be a model of the temperance which should prevail in such a discussion. But one of those papers has replied to it at great length in language which is not far from insulting, though without damage to its argument. The priestly writer is denounced as an anonymous assailant of his Church who is probably an impostor. In another column of this page we print our cultivated correspondent's still temperate reply to these

aspersions. His common-sense argument is that the friars being obnoxious to the Filipino people, as he presents evidence to show they are, it is obviously for the interests of the Roman Catholic Church. no less tran for those of the Philippine Government, that other ecclesiastical agents should be substituted for them. That is a question of fact about which 'ardinal RAMPOLLA has not got excited. He must have recognized that it was a great gain, a notable triumph for that Church, that any negotiations as to the matter could be entered into between the Vatican and this Government. The time was, and it was not many years ago, when a mere suggestion of such intercourse would have stirred all American Protestantism to bitter resentment.

Are Roman Catholics afraid to trust he administration of affairs of their Church to the Holy See? Do they mistrust the acumen of the adroit RAM-POLLA? If there had been any sinister purpose hidden under the case so freely and frankly submitted to judgment by Secretary Root, would the vigilant Vatcan have gone on with the consideration of it without a trace of the suspicion which seems to be in the minds of so many of our correspondents?

The whole proceeding on both sides s a demonstration of the progress of religious enlightenment. It is a triumph of common sense and of Christian

The Riots at the Mines.

War Office, and France might confront the risks of a contest on the Rhine with The news reports of the last few days show that when industry raises its head in the anthracite mining region lawlessness strikes at it. When a mine gets enough workers to indicate the resumption of work the strikers fall upon the laborers, with willingness, if not with

Public support of law and order must be on a broader and more stable basis than it is. Many of the Pennsylvania officials, from Governor STONE to the mining-town Burgesses, are, for one reason or another, temporizing with rioters or openly favoring them. Throughout the country a considerable element of the press, ashamed to side with lawlessness when it is red-handed. makes its temporary disappearance the occasion for attacking the coal companies on some trumped-up accusation. and so helps to keep the spirit of disorder inflamed.

The man who seizes bodily upon another to prevent him from working in the coal mines is scarcely a worse enemy to the public than the better-dressed crowd that gives him aid and comfort.

just to the tale of the marvellous Luck of the lady crabber of Mattituck." In our times of happy infancy we had to read about Polycrates of Samos and the ring which he vainly threw away as a sacrifice to NEMESIS. But why sail to the Ægean for yarns that can be found on the Long Island shore? Mr. and Mrs. JOHN MALLON of Brooklyn went crabbing in Mattituck Creek the other day. The lady lost a diamond ring. Her husband " marked the spot where it was lost with a buoy." The creek was searched in vain. The buoy proved use-The creek was less Mrs. Mallon took the loss philosophically, gave up fishing for the ring and ook to fishing for crabs. The very " first rab she hauled to the surface came up with her ring " on the ring claw. Such is Luck and so fond of ornament yet strictly honest are the crabs of Mattituck Creek. It is a fact not generally known that broiled live lobsters wearing diamond earrings have been found in secluded inlets of that in-

never discuss candidates for the Presidential

What, never! Well, hardly ever. * HILL is a candidate for the nomination, but he is not to be trusted," said Mr. BRYAN in that same Meriden speech. He means that he discusses only candidates whom he

Health and long years vet to Dr. HARRY

HELFRICH of Altoona, Pa., who was 99 last Saturday. He has all that should accompany old age, sound sleep, appetite, digestion and memory. His hair is only just beginning to turn gray, and he has never worn spectacles. O, the lucky and thrice lucky leech. Sure, he is playing truant from Time, and the old scoundrel has forgotten him. He is only 5 feet 6 inches high. Think of that, you strutting sons of ANAK. At :0 he was going to die of consumption. He thought better of it and has never been ill since. He still attends to his office business, and works in his garden three or four hours every day. To bed at 8, up at 6; not a total abstainer, gave up smoking a few years ago, but still chews. Men of ninety-nine are especially interesting because that is a dangerous age. We have known three or four healthy fellows of ninety-nine who worried themselves out of life in sheer anxiety to " make it an even 100." There to no bonester ambition, but the best way is to " take it easy."

The Hon. WILLIAM NIXON of Seattle is not well. He is a man of romantic imagination and he conceives himself to have some skill in impersonation. The venturous history of the great TRACY excited Mr. NIXON strangely. At present Mr. TRACY is the most famous man in the world and the most sought after. Mr. Nixon resolved to dress himself in borrowed robe and enjoy the sun of glory. " I am Tracy the outlaw," he whispered to a music hall singer; " tell anybody and I will kill you." Either Mr. NIXON was not sufficiently impressive or the artist was not sufficiently impressionable. She told the dread secret When Mr. NIXON returned to the music hall he was set upon by a policeman and by the proprietor, a brother of one of Mr. TRACY's shootees. Mr. Nixon got a tremendous pounding, and " has not yet fully regained his faculties." This anecdote teaches us that imitation is dangerous and that the

Ass in the Lion's skin is lucity if he can keep

The trotting race on Saturday at Hartford etween Lord Derby and Boraima should be worth the railroad journey. When the match was made it looked half won for Lord Derby, generally supposed to be the faster and gamer of the two. Since then Boralma has shown speed that might make him Lord Derby's equal at his best.

MORED BY THE BISHOP Central New York Clergy Vigorously

Reprimanded by Dr. Huntington. UTICA. July 29 Bishop Huntington of Diocese of Central New York has sent very plain letter to the clergy of the diocese on what the Bishop terms "the frequent and apparently increasing irregularities in the order and the hours of the

Sunday morning worship in the Church." The Bishop says serious evils result from hese practices. He continues: "Not only the beneficent uniformity for which the Church has been honorably distinguished broken up, but ar injurious uncertainty is sused among the worshippers, and with he uncertainty comes negligence and acnal or alleged excuses for non-attendance Every new rector-changes not being infrequent sets up a directory of his own, quite irrespective of the law in the rubrics and of the general usages for generations

"While the clergy at their clubs and in the newspapers are wondering why the people do not come to church, the people are wondering what they will find when get there. By some novel fashion regular established order of divine service is displaced and some new arrange-ment is set up, a fraction of the congrega-tion is invited to come to an early service somewhere between 5 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and the rest of God's children are told that they are to have no chance to say their prayers and confess their sins and near God's words and thank Him for Hi ngs together, as the Church has pre-and expects. So some of them slee ided and expects. their beds and some read the newspapers and some daudle and gossip. Ask them why they don't go to church and they answer that they don't know

going on there "
p Huntington states that the Church wants character more than it wants cere-mony. He says that mischief is worked if the three great offices, the litany, morning prayer and hely communion, are made

INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIPS. Plan Proposed by Columbia to French I niversities.

In response to requests for information oncerning the plan for an exchange of fellowships between the French and the American universities, mentioned in a cable iespatch printed on Monday, the following datement was made vesterday at Columbia niversity

reingements should be entered into for the stablishment of several international fellowings which should encourage American structure of their period of admed study in France, and vice versa wing to the change of Ministry in France, heral action has as yet been taken in the strep. Frof. Adolphe Cohn, head of the partment of romance, languages and cratures in Columbia University, and Mr. Millance Franchise, are now in Paris and representing President Butler in bringing matter personally to the attention of the Ministry.

andidates

Power for Washington

WASHINGTON, July 29. The Water Motor and Power Company, which was recently incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, will soon begin the erection of an extensive power plant at Great Falls, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, about eighteen miles above Washington. The company will supply power to local manufacturing plants now n operation or in contemplation company expects to furnish enough to supply practically all of the Washington industries, including street car lines and dectric-lighting plants. including street car lines and power

The Keels Motor Where is Plonrney.

To THE PRITOR OF THE SUN SUY MANY cientists and others are under the impression that the cause of Keely's failure to produce a new motor was because he had no new principle upon which he was working. This

About twenty years ago I filed, in the United States Patent Office, several caveats covering the ideas of the real inventor. Mr. Jacob Flournoy Many years prior to the filing of these caveats he made experiments in this city which demonstrated the great force he had discovered or developed. He constructed a wheel with an open or hollow rim, which opening was about three inches in diameter, with a cast iron case about one-half inch thick. In this opening in the rim he developed his power thus. In the opening he piaced a few drops of water and produced a vacuum, the wheel was then rotated or Evolved at a certain velocity, when the water was changed or converted into its component elements or gases, oxygen and hydrogen, with such expansive force that it broke and destroyed the iron casings.

Mr. Flournov then went to Philadelphia and employed a machinist to make him a motor with sufficient strength to withstand the expansive force of the gases which he thus created and also to utilize the power thus produced.

The machinist employed to do this work About twenty years ago I filed, in the United

The machinet employed to do this work was Mr. Keely The original ideas, if not all the ideas which Mr. Keely had, were obtained from this original inventor, Jacob

rom my close friendship and intimate From my close friendship and intimate siltions with the original inventor (a man f notice character). I know it was his desire o give the discovery to the world, but he estred proper credit for the same.

I have seen letters between Mr. Keely had the inventor, and had Mr. Keely been illing to have given Mr. Flournoy the credit of which he was entitled. Mr. Keely would robably have succeeded with the undersking.

taking If this great force thus created can be properly controlled to operate engines, automobiles, &c. it will yet become a great boon to humanity S A HASELTINE.

Why Do Passengers Leave Their Seats So Soon? To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would like to have some of your readers enlighten me on this uestion: Why is it, that on incoming trains through the Park avenue tunnel, people leave their seats and stand up in the aisles of the cars when the train is about half way through, only to get knocked about as the train is switched into the yard and station? Do they get off any quicker than they would if they had remained seated? day be some of the wise ones can tell.

COMMUTER.

A Defence of Claret.

From the Lances We learn that his Majesty, the King, received the offer from various wine merchants and growers of the Bordeaux district of a thousand bottles of laret or more if so desired. The bottles were not a to bear any names of firms or owners of vineyards and the gift was simply intended to commemorate and the gift was simply intended to commemorate the coronation. It is stated that Lord Pembroke in his reply regretted that claret was not used in the hospitals of this country but that all the same he thanked the winecrowers who had made this generous offer. It may be true that claret is not used in Hritish hospitals, but is there any reason why it should not be any reason so cogent as to cause this excellent gift horse to be looked suspictously in the face? Claret, by which we mean sound her deaux such as this wine would have been, is an excellent and wholesome drink and we think that it is a thousand pittes, from every point of view, that it is a thousand pittes, from every point of view, that it is a thousand pittes, from every point of view, that it is a thousand pittes, from every point of view, that it is a thousand pittes, from every point of view, that it is a thousand pittes, from every point of view, that it is a thousand pittes, from every point of view, that it is a thousand pittes, from every point of view, that it is a thousand pittes.

THE PHILIPPINE FRIARS.

Ressons for the Hostillty of the Filipinos to Them as Furnished by Positive Evidence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE mine in which I endeavored to assure my fellow members of the Catholic Church that the present Administration, in asking the can to withdraw certain orders of friars tom the Philippines, was not acting from notives of hostility to Catholicity, but was adopting a policy which was necessary for he pacification of the Filipino people, and would ultimately be beneficial to our religion. That letter has been made the object of an editorial attack by a weekly paper of the lass which I was obliged in my communicaon to censure for intemperate and dangerus agitation on the frur question

rom out of the vituperation of this attack can extricate only one real ground of comviz , that my statement that the friare were opposing the consummation of eaceful purposes" and that they stood beeen us and the Filipinos as a kind of ghost the old Spanish domination," was unpree, indefinite and unproved SUN'S permission, and in the hope that my emarks may aid somewhat in allaying igious prejudice and in vindicating our Unerican Government from violent and unjust attack, I will throw this particular contention my former letter into as exact a terminology is I have at my command, and will support with arguments which I do not refer to he consideration of the weekly paper already entioned, but offer for the examination of all candid and honorable men.

My position, in the face of the criticism ust noticed, is contained in the four followng propositions.

First—The Filipinos, when we set foot upon the islands, had long been engaged in a struggle for independence against their

Spanish masters Secondly The Filipinos held then, and do still hold, that the principal agents and executors of Spanish tyranny were the friars of the four orders in question the Augustin Thirdly-As a consequence, the people conceived an animosity against these friars which has taken hold of all classes of society and is exceedingly bitter. They have declared that, though they are loyal to Church, they will not suffer the friars to minister to them in the future, and they have pe titioned both the authorities of the United States and the representatives of the Vatical remove the objectionable constabularylergy of these orders.

Fourthly Therefore, our Government conludes, and so must every fair man conclude. she chooses to refrain from shouting and to apply himself to the facts thus far published. that these friars, however splendid their past achievement in introducing Christianity to the Philippines, and however honest their convictions in alding the secular arm of Spain, would be an element of grave danger parishes. Their presence would our assurances to the Filipinos that we desire to cut them free from former bondage, and rould indefinitely postpone that Americanization of the natives which can come only om mutual confidence and respect

These four propositions contain two which require positive proof. First, the friars were the civil agents of the hated Spanish despotism. Secondly, the Filipino people are exthese two statements can be proved, ep-proval for our Government's recent action can be withheld by no honest man. And

here are the proofs
First - Secretary Root, a man of unimpeach question than any other person, said to a representative of the New Century, just before he sailed for Europe The Filipino is a Cath-olic, and I am convinced that he will remain Catholic The Catholic Church, is and ight to remain, an important element in the life, peace, prosperity and progress of the Philippine Islands The question of the withdrawal of the friars we have solved along ines that we believe to be for the general good it will certainly be for the good of the Catholic Church, whose efforts would be crippled by the ministration of a clergy to which he body of the people are politically hostile Second-Archbishop Ireland declared a few days ago that the recent agitation against the Administration in certain Catholic quarters, did no honor to those who participated And a few minutes after that couragous rebuke, he spoke of 'the four landlord

had been for centuries intimately linked with the Spanish regime, its agents and representatives Third in his testimony before the Taft ommission, Santiago Parga, Provincial e Dominicans in the Philippines, in speakng of the civil officer called the gohernadorsaid that, as a fact the gobernadorcello

religious orders of the Philippines, those that

iid not do anything without consulting the parish priest Fourth-Father Villegas, head of the Franiscans in the islands, admitted that in the najority of towns the friar took the place of a garrison as representative of the Spanish

Fifth José Lobo, the Augustinian Supe gave the following testimony as to the frist in politics. The Provincial, whoever he might be, was the adviser of the administratook part in the election of local Presidentes. in the levy of soldiers; they also formed schedules that indicated the names of all those individuals who were subject to taxa ion, they took part in the inspection of schools, and in public works. They exercised hese functions by order of the Governor of he archipelago or by order of the Government of Spain.

the archipelago of by order of the Government of Spain.

Sixth Francisco Araya, Provincial of the Recoletos, was asked by the Commission if the friars exercised judicial functions, the answer was. No, sir, they exercised ho judicial functions, but when the authorities wanted to know about any criminal acts they would send to the little governor, and they would send to the little governor, and they go to the priests for confirmation. Asked if the triars had not for years represented Spain, he answered. Absolutely, I p to the year 1879-80. They had no one to represent the Spanish Government outside the priest.

represent the Spanish Government outside the priest
Seventh-Governor Laft asked the Superior of the Vincentians if the good name enjoyed by his order were not due to their non-interference in civil affairs. The sessier was "That undoubtedly had great influence, because we have not exercised any political function whatever. That is the principal reason Eight-Miguel Saderra Mata, representing the Jesuits, accounted for the good feeling toward his order on similar grounds.

Ninth The Bishop of Vigan informed the Commission that the parish priests acted as intermediary between the people and the Government. They were called upon by the Government to act as interpreter of all laws, and to perform certain political functions." A minute later he added. And very naturally many of the distikes engendered in the people against the friars were due to this putting upon the priests civil functions which they were really not called upon to perform. Tenth-The laymen who testified before the Commission went linto specific and minute details as to how the friars abused their political details as to how the friars abused their political details as to how the friars abused their political carries. they were really not called upon to perform

Tenth—The laymen who testified before the Commission went into specific and minute details as to how the friars abused their political power. One of these abuses which seems to have aroused special anger was the procuring of deportation and sentence of earlie against prominent Filipinos who happened to be at odds with the friars. These laymen, some of whom publicly stated their loyalty to the Church, declared, to a man, that the people were unalterably opposed to the return of the friars. Senor Pedro Laktaw declared that the sole privilege asked of Spain by the Filipinos in the treaty of Biacana Bato was the expulsion of the friars.

Eleventh—Brig—Gen. R. P. Hughes was asked by the Commission what he would say to the assertion that hostility to the friars was conflued to a few and did not permeate the mass of the people. He answered. I should say it was absolutely erroneous. Asked, 'What do you think will be the result if the friars attempt to go back to their parishes?' he answered. Knowing the temper of the people, if they were to go back I should forbid their going to any town not occupied by American troops, for heing responsible for their lives, I would not allow it.

Twellth—Col. William Beck, whose wife is a Catholic, asked by the Commission about

heing responsible for their lives, I would not allow it.

I weith—Col. William Beck, whose wife is a Catholic, asked by the Commission about the feeling against the friars, answered: "It is very bitter.

Thirteenth—Gen. Smith, a Catholic himself, said, when asked about the return of the friars: "I should not like to take the responsibility of sending them to any of those towns unannounced or unprotected."

Fourteentl—The residents of the town of Aringay sent to the Taft commission a written protest against the return of the friars. The leading men of Tayabas wrote in a tone of thorough Catholic loyalty to Archbishop Chappelle, imploring his "paternal authority not to permit the parish of this town to be administered by any friar." The town to be administered by any friar. The Presidente and residents of Nuevas Casceras

wrote a similar protest to the Military Governar of their province.

Fifteenth—Major Johaston of the Forty-sixth Infantry, a Catholic, who has specially studied the true question, says that a return of the friars would be a great mistake, as the mass of the broade deleast them.

Sitteenth Pather State States of the Philippines Stated without qualification that the Triars were exceedingly unpopular with the masses of the people Father Hart, just home from the Philippines, confirms their testi-

may be found in Senate document 199.
It has not been pleasant for me to go into
these details. But when I have been challenged for proof, and when a dangerous lenged for proof, and when a dangerous agitation has been propagated through the medium of unenlightened prejudice. I delt a service to my religion and my courses well as a duty to myself, to state the tablished facts of the case, so far as the

tablished facts of the case, so far as these are yet accessible.

Now, I submit that these facts of which I have given but a few, absolutely demonstrate at least one position; and that is that the friars were the civil agents of Spain. But the Filiphos were at war with Spain when Admiral Dewey carried our flag to Manila. Inevitably, therefore, it follows that the Philippine islanders must have been hostile to the friars, for the triars were the Spanish Government practically, as the Bishop of Vigan admits. This conclusion we have seen confirmed by the unimpeachable testimony of men who have mingled with the Filiphos. Therefore the friars are an obstacle to partication in the islands, and therefore it will serve both Church and State when they depart Nor does this conclusion necessarily sub-

Nor does this conclusion necessarily subvert what I said in my former letter, that the friars were indoctrinating the people against us. For certainly some sphere of influence has been left them; and even if they had lost power religiously, they still, as the most educated members of the community, could speak with a degree of weight about such a matter as the influence of the unknown Americans. How far, however, they may have spoken against us, is not the main issue, but rather, can they remain in the Philippines without prejudice to peace?

Permit me to subscribe myself under the pen name which I attached to my previous communication. It is strange beyond understanding that my critic should find occasion for frenzy because I employ a pseudonym, established. A Kraus, whose celebrated articles a few are sendent mous. An honorable man writes sendent mously when he does not wish to cur the persecution of the powerful, the movance of the impudent, or the abuse of a rowdy.

SACERDOS AMERICANUS.

Remarks on the Committee of Supervision TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What a pitiful spectacle do those American citizens present who in their zeal in the cause of antimperialism not only have completely surrendered all claim to patriotism as well!

The man who under conditions such as those existing in the Philippines approached the consideration of alleged grievances with an open mind, determined to see justice done, as have President Roosevelt, Secretary Root and Gen. Chaffee, deserves the highest credit from every standpoint of patriotism and

national honor. But the American who approaches such questions determined to find only bad in the nduct of his fellow countrymen, who is bitterly disappointed when good is discovered and who looks upon the vindication of army as a personal affliction. Truly, such an individual must have a combination of milk and vinegar flowing in his veins rather than rich red blood NEW YORK, July 28.

Notable Case Where Christian Selene Falled.

To THE EDITOR OF THE STN-Sir! There died recently in this city, after seven years of illness and of most intense suffering, a feminine principle of the Messianic otherwise known as Christian mission. Science Mrs. Mary Ann Baker was the widow of Mrs. Eddy's brother, Samuel, and the relations between the two women were most cordial and affectionate. Mrs. Baker's disease was cancer of the breast, and her suffering during the seven years of illness may be better imagined than described.

At Mrs. Eddy's request Mrs. Baker had submitted to Christian Science 'treatment, the 'healer' having been selected by Mrs. Eddy, but without the slightest apparent benefit, and she died while in the care of Dr. H. S. Dearing of this city.

Mrs. Eddy has, in express terms and to many people, put forth the claim that she herself has restored the dead to life, and in your columns, over her signature, she has said that she healed at one visit a cancer that had so eaten into the flesh of the neck as to expose the jugular vein so that it stood out like a cord.

Mrs. Edder of whose suffering Mrs. Edder most cordial and affectionate. Mrs. Baker's

ra cotd irs Eaker, of whose suffering Mrs. Eddy fully informed, is dead, and to "scien-"who retain any remnant of the power reason, alse of two things must be evident, her the discoverer" of Christian Science eason, ale of two things must be evident; or the discoverer of Christian Science id not, or she would not relieve and save sister for whom she repeatedly expressed most extreme affection. She hadn't boasted power, or she hadn't the benevo-

perhaps some one of Mrs. Eddy's official ampions, whose duty it is to affirm or deny the interests of their patron dictate, will ill us in just which respect the successor. Jesus and perfecter of his mission was efficient but the probabilities are that Press gent McCracken or Press Agent Farlow ill, as is their wont, attempt to befog us the words.

FREDERICK W. PEABODY.

BOSTON July 28 BOSTON July 28

The Populistic Pendulum.

From the Portland Oregonian.

Some years ago we had synchronous Popullet administrations in Oregon, in Colorado and Sansas. The memory of that wretched time tresh and industry in the three States is bu now recovering the confidence of Eastern capital that was then destroyed. Now we are apparently con-tronting an era of Republican Populism, in Wisconsin. in Washington, and to some extent, co-operating with a Democratic Governor, in Oregon. Governor Lafoliette is as anxious to put the screws on the corporations as he is to force direct primary nominations through the Wisconsin Legislature Governor McBride is determined to wring from is Legislature a railroad commission with which Washington to increase the revenues of tration and at the same time strengthen his ministration and at the same time strengthen his own political foctures. Governor Chamberian will go into office with the avowed purpose of securing acts by the Oregon Legislature which will afford indirect methods of prey upon railroad and other corporations. Most of these enterprises are of a piece with mortisges tax laws and similar devices, ostentationsly aimed at capital, but doing their real execution in the ranks of borrowers, small tradesmen, farmers, manufacturers and laborers.

The United States in England.

A change has recently been made by the manage-ment of the Times which, slight as it seems, is not without significance. Hitherto, when it was necessary to offer a summary of the opinion of the civil lzed world upon some striking public event, it has been the custom to give precedence to quotations from the leading French newspapers; these were owed by extracts sent from Berlin, Brussels St. Petersburg: and somewhere down the line would come telegrams from Washington and New York. The relative importance of nations, however, is a changing quantity, and in its relations to the British Empire France no longer holds its old place. The Times now refuses to Paris its old prine of place, and rightly supposing that for English readers the most interesting expressions of opinion abroad must necessarily be those from the United States, now gives the first place to quotations from the American newspapers. On the occasion of Lord Salisbury's resignation the new York, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Brussels, Yokohama, What a mightly change is here, when we find Japan represented in a list from which Spain is absent. Empires have their day. York. The relative importance of nations, how

This Summer's Equipment.

From the Boston Courier.
I'm packing up to go away.
I'm packing up to go away.
The ping and pong of temperature, the ups and downs of Merc.
Imprinted on my consciousness.
And here is what I must impress
Into my trunk to meet the programme of the weather clerk.

Some sets of tissue underwear. Some others a la polar bear, linen duster and a seal skin overcoat and cap, The daintiest of bathing suita. A markintish and rubber boots. Foot stoye and electric Ian, a gauze and beaver

Shirt waists and oaford ties of tan.
A muffer and a cardigan,
losquito let, a chest protector, silk and
socks.

Snow shoes, fly paper, one straw bat, And tronciad umbrella that IIII shield me from hot lava and alert volcanic rocks

CYRUS O. BAKERS WILL

The New York Broker Made Thirtyell Bequests From \$1.000 to 860.000

The will of Cyrus O. Baker, a :: of the New York Stock Exchange wi in Newark on July t, was filed w. Surrogate of Essex County, N. J. v. It exumerates thirty-five bequest of sums from \$1,000 to \$00,000 each. aming to more than \$200,000 in all

Mr. Baker was a broker in this cuy f. many years and lived at 44 Franklin street Newark He had no children. His broats Daniel W. Baker, was the first Comptro in Newark after that office was created as was the pioneer refiner of platinum in the country. D. W. Baker's oldest see known as Cyrus O. Baker, Jr . by the sire of his uncle and is one of the read a heirs to the estate which is believed worth more than \$1,000,000 Cyrus Baker, Jr , is shown throughout the Baker, Jr., is snown throughout the try as the "Platinum King" His brother Charles W. Baker, is the

heir to the balance of the estate bequests to public institutions and friends are paid. They comonly for a large amount of money considerable rea' and personal including a fine collection of pict urios gathered by their uncle

Edmund Clarence Stedman is in the will for a bequest of \$10,000. H an intimate friend of the testator other bequests are as follows.

other bequests are as follows

Edwin Albert Clark of Newark, formerly of Morristown, \$60,000. Miss Miriam A Everison Newark, \$30,000 Miss Miriam Clark, on Cinnati, \$20,000 Mary E. Baker, daughter of Elihu B. Baker, \$20,000 Miss Julia, R. Baldwin, Newark, \$15,000 Miss Maria E. Thierney, Sommerville, Mass Mrs, Mary E. Donnelly, St. Andrews, N. Y. Elihu B. Baker, Newark, and Eugene A. Clark, \$5,000 each, S. Thomas William, East Orange, C. Robert Hedges, Newark and Cyrus B. Kitchen, New York, \$5,000 each Francis E. Clark and Mattlida F. Baker, \$2,500 each; the Rev. Alfred B. Baker, Princeton; the Rev. Lewis C. Baker, Philadelphia: Alfred B. Crane, Paterson, Mrs. Sarah Hodgson, Cinchanti; W. J. Donnelly, Arlon, Ohio, Miss Rosa, A. Losey, Brooklyn, Miss Rose Turner, Tusoar, Ala; and John W. Bollis, artist, Newark, \$200 each; the same amount to the Mount Pleas. Ala, and John W. Bollis, artist, Newsr each; the same amount to the Moun ant Cemetery Company for the care Baker lot: \$1,000 each to James M and Frank C. Mulliner, New York, a Margaret Quigley, Darion, Ga

Baker, Jr., Charles W Baker Cyrus O. Baker, Jr., Charles W. Bake and Elihu B. Baker, a cousin of the testator were named as executors, but Cyrus 0 and Elihu Baker filed renunciations, leaving Charles W. Baker the sole executor

DISCOMFORTS OF CITY TRAVEL. President Vreeland Explains Some of Then to City Officials.

District Attorney Jerome had a confer ence yesterday afternoon with Health Com missioner Lederle, Commissioner Wood-bury of the Street Cleaning Department and President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The most important topic considered was the offensive smells given off by the storage batteries of the Thirty-fourth street crosstown line Mr. Vreeland explained that it was the in tention of the company to change the teries to an under-trolley system. Order had been placed, he said, but owing the present condition of the iron and stetrade it took six months for the filling an order for common work and eight month for special work. But while the work wa

for special work. But while the work was being done, Mr. Vreeland said, the com-pany would do all it could to minimize the discomfort of the passengers. Some one had complained to the Street Cleaning Department that street car horses were being changed in East Fourteenth street between Avenues A and B. Mr. Vreeland said that this was being done be-cause the work the Dock Department was doing in front of the company's barns near doing in front of the company's barns near the Hudson had undermined the barns and the tracks so that it would be unsafe to

keep the horses there.

Mr. Jerome said that owing to the many improvements now in progress in the city there were many discomforts that the public would have to bear for a while.

PARM FOR THE TENEMENTS. What Mrs. Parsons and a Lot of Youngsters Are Doing With a Vacant Lot.

Mrs. Henry Parsons's city farm for tene ent house children day by a Citizens' Union Committee con sisting of A. M. Harris, E. S. Kassing and C B Orcutt. These men gave careful at tention to the rows of corn and butter beans turnips and radiahes, string beans and onions that are beginning to fill the big vacant lot along the North River from Fifty-second street to Fifty-fourth. Some

day it is to be the DeWitt Clinton Park with grass plots and cement walks.

The boy and girl farmhands stood in order while a Park Department gardener planted some seeds as a sample. Then all of them fell to and did some planting on their own hook. The farm is coeducational and cooperative. Each employee puts up a tagged stake where he has planted seed and holds proprietary interest in the forth-coming, vegetables.

coming vegetables.

While seeding was in progress Mrs.

Parsons was explaining all this to the committee. She said that it was being done under the auspices of the National Plant.

Flower and Fruit Guild, of which she is the

President.

"Last Saturday," she told her visitors.

"we had sixty-four boys and girls at work
here. Yesterday another delegation fel-lowed. To-day we have twenty-two boys
and girls." tle later there is to be a formal open Mayor and city officers ing, when the Mayo look over the farm.

A MILLION FROM UNCLE SAM. Mrs. Rice Says That Will Pay for Inventing the Clothing Roll.

WASHINGTON, July 29 - Congressman Bromwell and Joel Close, a Cincinnat lawyer, representing Mrs. Elizabeth H Rice, are in Washington to prosecute a mi lion-dollar claim against the Government Mrs. Rice claim against the Government Mrs. Rice claims the patent rights for rollic shelter tents into a clothing roll, to be carried on the soldiers' shoulders. The devhas been in use by the War Department since the Civil War. More than 4,000,0 have been used, and Mrs. Rice asks 25 cm royalty on each one. Acting Quarte master-General Patten and Judge Adv. More than 4,000,00 cate-General Davis are investigating claim.

Miss Clark Dean of Women at Knox College GALESBURG, Ill., July 29 - Miss Hanns B. Clark has accepted the place of dean women, Knox College. She was graduate from Smith College in 1887, and then taug for five years in Dearborn College. Chicag She afterwards took a three-years' or in the University of Chicago, and for last three years has been dean of w

Hudson Park to Be Reopened Hudson Park, on the lower West which has been closed to the pub the past six weeks while it has been hauled, will be formally reopened Frinight with a band concert. The pass seen resodded, and the gravel walk- he

given way to asphalt. Ablegate to Philippines. From the Denver Post

A prominent Catholic priest vi-Denver received a telegram from ton, D. C., to-day, informing him the George W. Montgomery of Los Anc been appointed Papal Ablegate to the been appointed Papal Ablegate to the lipines, at the request of President Rooseval Bishop Montgomery was for many connected with the executive office of bishop Riordan in San Francisco, and ability in this position retarded his salvament in the Church. It was only resultant he received the appointment to Angeles, and his advancement is not a prise to those who know of his attainued. San Francisco he is deeply loved by classes for his piety and simplicity.

Cuts the phiegm cures the cough